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The Editorial Department of THE SUN is under the charge of JOSEPH P. BEACH, to whom communications should be addressed.

All letters relating to advertisements, subscriptions, or any branch of the publication business, should be addressed to the Proprietor,

MOSES S. BEACH,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.,
New York City

Special Advertisements.

THE GREATEST STORY OF THE AGE.

In keeping with the promise which we made some time back, to keep

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

in the front rank of literary journalism, and to maintain its claim to the position which it undoubtedly holds—that of being the leading story and sketch paper of the United States, if not of the world—we are now gratified to be able to announce that we will on THURSDAY next commence the publication of

ANOTHER GREAT STORY

It is from the pen of that world renowned romancer,

LEON LEWIS,

Author of "The Silver Ship," "Syria the Jewess," "The Step Daughter's Portion," etc., etc.

It is entitled

THE WATER-WOLF;

OR,

THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS.

The mere announcement of a story by a writer so extensively and favorably known as Leon Lewis, would perhaps be enough to cause everybody to read it, but

"THE WATER-WOLF"

has especial claims to public approval, in that it is somewhat different from anything else which its gifted author has thus far given to the world. As its title implies, it is a story of the Bermudas, and partakes largely of the wild, the weird, and the grand. The heroine is a most glorious creation—a creature all beauty and sunshine, tender, impulsive, generous and courageous—who is cast away upon one of the Bermuda Islands, and falls into the hands of a desperate villain, who is a deadly enemy to her father. While here, she encounters the dread scourge of the islands, the frightful

WATER-WOLF,

the simple description of which fearful monster causes the flesh to creep with horror. The story is full of action at the very start, and the reader finds his attention enchained before he has read a dozen sentences. It is full of the most thrilling situations, and possesses a plot of the most thrilling intricacy and of the most ingenious character.

THE WATER-WOLF

will unquestionably add greatly to the already great reputation of LEON LEWIS, and will undoubtedly be extensively read.

Recollect that

THE WATER-WOLF;

Or,

THE DEMON OF THE BERMUDAS.

BY LEON LEWIS,

will be commenced in the

NEW YORK WEEKLY,

ready on THURSDAY next.

For Sale by every News Agent. Price 6 cents per copy. 118

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY—MESSRS. MUNN & CO, Publishers of the "Scientific American," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 50,000 inventors.

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AGAIN, AND AGAIN, DALLEY'S GALVANIC Horse Salve cures cases of quittor, young marks, sand crack, and founder, which has been given up as entirely hopeless; we can freely say that for galls, scratches, sores, cuts, bruises, nail pricks, stiff and enlarged joints, and swellings of all kinds, it has no equal. It also softens and preserves the hoofs. In fact it is the wonder of horsemen, as horses before considered almost worthless, have been cured entirely by a few boxes. Every one is talking about it, and the smart and knowing ones are using it. Call at the office and get pamphlet containing testimonials of those who have used it, then judge for yourselves. Try one box, and our word for it, you will never thereafter be without one. It is neatly done up in a large tin box, and can be obtained at all druggists, and by the dozen or single box, at the Depot, 49 Cedar st. N. Y. 50 cents a box. 493

A MEETING OF ALL THE READERS OF THE SUN would be a meeting of the People of New York City. They reside in all parts of the city, and each individual reads THE SUN. Price 2 cents

AN ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES—AT the solicitation of many ladies in New York and Williamsburgh we have commenced putting up our celebrated

GLYCERINE SKIN LOTION,

the best article for Chapped Hands, or Face, to be found in the United States, if not in the world, as those who have used it will willingly attest. It makes the hands and face smooth and soft, and after using you can work on the finest needlework without fear of soiling it. To be had at 46 South Second street, Williamsburgh, at 25 cents per bottle. 456

BUY WHILE YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY—For sale in Elizabethport, New Jersey, two new 2 story houses with full lot of ground, each house contains five rooms and five closets, and can be occupied immediately; price $1,550 and $1,600; terms, $400 cash; balance in sums of $20 and upwards as often as desired. Also a number of building lots all located, at from $200 to $600 each; terms $25 cash, balance $5 or $10 monthly. For full particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, 94 Cedar st. N. Y. 138

BIRDS—JUST ARRIVED FROM BELGIUM, the finest collection of long breed and half breed canaries ever imported. Nightingales, skylarks, linnets, goldfinches, and all kind of singing birds, parrots, &c. Also, a large collection of mockingbirds for sale. Cool bird seed, and cages for sale at ROEDER'S, 128 West Broadway, N. Y. 491

MURTAUGH'S CELEBRATED DUMBwaiters manufactured only at 1356 Broadway, near 37th st. Dumbwaiters of all kinds repaired or altered at the shortest notice. JAS MURTAUGH. 390

THE SUN.

Thirty-Fourth Year. NEW YORK, TUESDAY JANUARY 22, 1867. Price Two Cents

EUROPE.

Sun Cable Dispatches.

THE IMPERIAL DECREE.

Its Results.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

Confirmation of the Resignation of the Cabinet.

A MORE WARLIKE POLICY INDICATED.

Powers of the Senate to be Increased.

REFORM IN ENGLAND.

LORD DERBY TO PRESENT A BILL TO PARLIAMENT.

&c., &c., &c.

The Government Reform in France.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—All the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations to the Emperor, but six of them were not accepted. The resignation of M. Fould was among those which were accepted. M. Rouper remains in the Cabinet, and at present will preside over the Finance and State Departments. Genouilly will take charge of the Naval, and Laroquette of the Agricultural Departments. The rest of the Cabinet is unchanged.

It is stated in official circles that the powers of the Senate will be increased.

The majority of the journals of this city declare that the reforms announced by the Emperor are very liberal.

A rumor is current here that an order has been issued which relieves Marshal Bazaine of his high powers in Mexico.

PARIS, Jan. 21—Evening.—The MONITEUR to-day says: The Government is anxious to explain to the French Chambers its foreign policy, and will accept questions on the subject at the opening of the session, which will be substituted for usual debate upon the address.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—It is said there is much excitement in Paris over the changes in the Imperial Cabinet, and it is thought they indicate a more warlike policy on the part of the Emperor.

The French press applauds the reforms made by Napoleon.

Reform in England.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—It is said that Lord Derby has concluded not to present a Government Reform bill to Parliament.

The Troubles in Lebanon.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 21.—Despatches from the East state that the troubles in Lebanon have been renewed.

ARRIVAL OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 21.—The Inman steamer City of Washington, which left New York, Jan. 5th, touched at this port and proceeded to Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—Cotton to-day shows a declining tendency. The market is dull, and the sales of the day amounted to 6,000 bales. Middling Uplands 14⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—Evening.—The cotton market continues dull, but prices are unchanged. Middling uplands closed at 14⅝d. per lb.

Petroleum sold to-day at 1s. 6½d. for refined Pennsylvania.

Linseed cakes are quoted at £11 per ton.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Evening.—The market for breadstuffs is firm.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Consols 90⅝ for Money. American Securities are selling as follows: United States Five-Twenties 72⅝; Illinois Central Shares 80½; Erie Railway Shares 43.

LONDON, Jan. 21, Noon.—United States Five-Twenty Bonds 72⅝; United States Bonds (new) 71⅝; Erie Railroad Shares 43⅝; Illinois Central Railroad Shares 81⅝.

LONDON, Jan. 21 — Evening. — Consols closed at 90⅝ for money. American securities closed at the following prices: U. S. Five-twenties, 72⅝; Illinois Central shares, 80½; Erie Railway shares, 43.

PARIS, Jan. 21—Evening.—U. S. bonds are quoted here to-day at 72.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21—Evening.—U. S. Five-twenties sold to-day at 76.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Arrival of the City of New York and the Aleppo.

The Inman steamer City of New York, from Liverpool 9th and Queenstown on the 10th of January, and the steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool January 8, arrived in this port yesterday.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

John Bright and His Enemies—The Liberal Party—Parliamentary Prospects—Foreign Manufacture—The Iron Trade—Snow Storms in London—Skating—Cable Telegrams, &c., &c.

LONDON, January 8, 1867.

The Chinese say that "towers are measured by their shadows, and great men by their calumniators." Viewed according to the light of this aphorism of the Celestials, John Bright must at the present time be the greatest of great men. He is not only abused by open and professed enemies, but by those who, acknowledging the justness of the principles he advocates, resort to all kinds of meannesses in order to hold him up to public ridicule. It has positively become fashionable to rail at whatever this representative of popular sentiment and freedom chooses to say or do; and in two or three recent cases the honorable member for Birmingham has retaliated, and the shabby scoundrels who have maligned his fair fame have been obliged to retract in rather humiliating terms. Happily the broad Titanic shoulders of Mr. Bright can bear a great deal. It is not easy to ruffle his placid countenance. But there are points beyond which endurance is impossible. And singular to note, that most tergiversating of all newspapers, THE TIMES, has actually had the fairness to take the part of the injured orator, and to lecture the insignificant dogs who have barked themselves hoarse at his expense. Yes, THE TIMES has for once gone in for Bright and *right*. To-day in one of its leading articles it deals rather severely, but not too severely, with a Mr. Garth, who, lately, in contesting the representation of Guildford, in the Conservative interest, made several gross charges against Mr. Bright, which were entirely without foundation. Mr. Garth, who is a Queen's counsel, and therefore should understand the law, openly charged Mr. Bright with having been hooted from his own premises by his own work-people; said that he had not given a half-penny to the relief of distress in the Lancashire district consequent on the "cotton famine;" and that he wished to support the suffering workmen by loans, that he might have them at his beck and call, to do what he pleased with and to prevent their rising when he chose to put wages at whatever rate he liked. Some friend of Mr. Bright wrote to Mr. Garth, pointing out the inaccuracy of each of these statements, to which the dishonorable aspirant for political favors did not reply; and then Mr. Bright himself wrote a stinging letter to his base detractor, calling upon him either to prove or retract these charges, and the result was that Cincinnatus was dragged from his plough, but not having the manliness to retract, nor the power to prove, his reply was just such a namby-pamby production as might have been expected from so detestable an antagonist. It is right to add that Mr. Garth did express his regret for having said that Mr. Bright was hooted away from his own premises. By bullying the liberal member for Birmingham, Mr. Garth, managed to wind himself around the affections of the poor, easily-cajoled electors of Guildford, and to get returned as their representative. It is hoped the end of his Parliamentary career may be more honorable than its beginning. There has been another squabble, upon which has followed a singular correspondence between Mr. Jacob Bright, brother of the popular Reformer, and the editor of the FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW—published *monthly!* In an article headed "Public Affairs," a speech delivered by the honorable gentleman at Glasgow was made the subject of severe comment, and here again misrepresentation, palpable and clear, formed the groundwork of the attack. Mr. Bright was misrepresented as having said that "the poor alone were able to legislate for the rich," and upon this the writer of the offensive article called the Hon. member everything that was not gentlemanly. Mr. Bright's brother wrote to Mr. Morley, the editor, and demanded the writer's name. He wrote an equivocating reply, saying he had no doubt the writer would have no objection to that request being complied with. As the demand was not satisfied in a week or two, other letters passed, and at length the writer himself wrote to Mr. John Bright, denying that the honorable member's brother had a right to ask for his name, but acknowledging that *he* was the writer. Who was the *he*, you will naturally ask? Why, sir, one of Mr. Bright's professed followers, Mr. Danby Seymour, a liberal member of the House of Commons! This dishonorable M. P., however, apologised, having fallen, he said, into his mistake by a misprint in Mr. Bright's speech in the TIMES. This, of course, is all moonshine, as the "literal" to which reference is made is so obviously a printer's error that a child could not mistake it. Henceforth Mr. Danby Seymour must be classed with that numerous section of the Houses of Commons who come under the Roman designation of *Duabus sellis sedere*. They hold with the hare, and hunt with the hounds; but let there come another general election, and it is pretty certain the majority of these two-faced recalcitrants will be sent howling about their business, as having been tried and found wanting.

But for the correspondence embodying the particulars, of which the above is the substance, politics would be almost forgotten just now. The Cabinet are still engaged in framing measures and devising their principles of action in the forthcoming Parliamentary campaign; but what these will be is kept a profound secret. The latest *on dit* is that no Reform Bill will be introduced by the Government, but one can hardly believe this, seeing the agitated state of the country, and the almost universal cry for Reform. It would be the most foolish, not to say most dangerous, policy imaginable to hold aloof from introducing any measure of reform; and the Tories are too proud of being in power to resolve upon any such suicidal course. From all that has transpired, it is evident the Radical or Liberal party will not present a very harmonious coterie in the coming session.

Parliament will re-assemble on Tuesday, the 5th of February, and it is freely reported that the Queen will open it in *propria persona*. There can be no legitimate reason why she should not; and even if she does, it would be difficult to point out the advantage it would be to the community.

Considerable discussion has recently taken place as to the competition of European nations with England in manufactured articles. At a Reform meeting at Newcastle upon-Tyne, Mr. Joseph Cowan, proprietor of the Newcastle CHRONICLE, an influential daily journal circulating extensively in all the northern counties, instanced the case of Belgium being able to make iron and to bring it to Newcastle quay cheaper than we could get it supplied at home; and, in answer to the inquiry as to the cause, pointed out that it was to be found in strikes, trades' unions, and heavy taxation, the only remedy for these evils being in an extension of the suffrage, so that contentment and comfort might be insured to the working classes. Mr. Cowan—who, by the way, is son of Mr. Cowan, one of the representatives of Newcastle in Parliament—has publicly offered two prizes—one of £25 and a second of £5—for the best essay "On the present position and future prospects of the iron trade in this country, with especial reference to the increasing competition of the Belgian iron manufacturers, and to the political and social influences which have contributed to the rapid developement of the iron trade in Belgium." I don't know what may result from this offer; but, as a rule, prize essays are unsatisfactory. The subject is certainly one that deserves the serious consideration of the country.

Up to last Wednesday there had been no indication of winter afforded by the weather, but on that day the lion really came. We had a tremendous snow storm in London and throughout the greater part of the country. The metropolitan streets were blocked up, traffic was suspended, and the loss to men of business must have been most severe. Several accidents occurred on railways, and trains were snowed up in cuttings for hours together. The Skating Club was in its glory, but on Saturday a thaw set in, and the snow was soon melted. This was followed on Saturday night and Sunday, by one of the most tremendous gales ever experienced on our coasts, causing the greatest destruction to shipping. In fact, the daily papers teem with harrowing descriptions of wrecks and disasters at sea. Yesterday the wind moderated, and the day was as mild as Spring, but last night another tremendous gale swept over the country, uprooting large trees, and causing an immense amount of destruction. The results to shipping, which have not yet reached us, must have been disastrous in the extreme.

As a specimen of Atlantic telegraphy, the TIMES of to-day has the following enigmatical message from its Washington correspondent. We shall find out what it means in another ten or twelve days, when the mails to this date arrive:

"House passed resolution directing Committee inquire into offences president hundred eight Ayes, thirty-eight Noes. First sept impeachment. Radicals determined press it. President vetoed Negro Suffrage Bill." NEMDLEGUN.

SELECTIONS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Great Britain.

The London TIMES of the 8th of January says:

We have authority to state that, in reply to a communication received from the Government of the United States, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has been instructed to ascertain whether that Government is prepared to accept the principle of arbitration upon the pending differences arising out of the late civil war, provided an agreement can be come to as to the points to which such arbitration should apply.

The TIMES of the 9th says:

It is now for the Government of the United States to say whether they will accede to the principles of arbitration, the precise terms and subjects of which are properly reserved for subsequent discussion.

The TIMES believes that Lord Stanley, in making a proposal all but identical with that which Lord Russell declined, will be supported by public opinion, and further, that his moral courage in taking a course so repugnant to a false but plausible sentiment of national dignity, will be rewarded by success.

The English papers contain accounts from all parts of the country of great storms, floods, shipwrecks, and deaths from cold and destitution. The frost and snow of the previous week had been succeeded by violent wind and rain.

Among other disasters reported is the total loss off the Head of Kinsale, Ireland, of the ship Harvest Queen, bound from Swansea to Baltimore. One seaman named James Doyle, was saved by clinging to a spar, but it is feared that the rest of the crew were drowned.

Russia.

A St. Petersburg telegram of Jan. 5 says:

Three ukases concerning Poland, and bearing date the 19th December, have been issued to-day. The first introduces the Russian system into the financial administration of Poland, and publishes a provisional financial direction at Warsaw, under the control of the Finance Ministry at St. Petersburg. The definite constitution of this office as a permanent finance direction is reserved. The second ukase regulates the postal administration of Poland, and subordinates it to the Russian Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. The third decree simplifies the general Polish administration. It orders that from the 13th of January Poland shall be divided into five instead of ten provincial Governments and eighty-five districts, and that offices for the payment of the taxes shall be established on that day in the Governments and districts, according to the new division of the new kingdom.

It also grants fuller powers to the Governors, and orders the formation of local bodies of guards.

The sentences passed upon the Polish exiles who took part in the revolt in Siberia, having been confirmed by the Emperor, have been carried into effect. Of the seven condemned to death, four have been shot, and the remainder sent off to be kept at hard labor together with those who were sentenced to the latter punishment. Corporal punishment has been remitted in all cases.

The London TIMES says the Imperial decree abolish all that remained of Poland as a separate kingdom. Russia has had her will, and Polish nationality ceases to exist.

MEXICO.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

Official Reports via Washington—Confirmation of the Occupation of San Luis Potosi by the Republicans—Proclamation of Col. Parra to the People of Guadalajara.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Official news has been received in this city confirming the occupation of San Luis Potosi by the Republican army of Mexico. The possession of that important city gives great advantage to the Liberals.

The following is a translation of the proclamation of Col. Parra to the people of Guadalajara on occupying the city:

Colonel Eulagio Parra to his Fellow Citizens:

The city Guadalajara having been taken by the forces of the National army, to which I have the honor to belong, I hasten to tranquilize the minds of the inhabitants of that city—announcing to all, that every one, whatever may be his political opinions, can apply himself to his ordinary occupations without any kind of fear; because those who have fought to conquer liberty and individual rights, will have no other aim than to assure to their fellow citizens the enjoying of these blessings.

Higher authorities will resolve at the proper time all those political questions which do not concern to soldiers. In the meantime the people of Guadalajara can rely upon the forces now occupying the city as the foremost support of order and security.

EULAGIO PARRA.

SANTA ANNA ALATLAN, Dec. 20th, 1866.

NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the Legislature—A Bureau of Law for New York City—Wharves and Piers—Foreign Fruit Dealers—Corporation Printing, Etc., Etc.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 21st.—The Senate met at half past 7, P. M.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Pierson—To provide for the consolidation of manufacturing, mining, and chemical companies. Also to enable husband and wife to be witnesses for and against each other, in certain cases. Also to amend Section 399, Code of Procedure—the witness section.

By Mr. Pierson—To incorporate the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, No. 1, Brooklyn. Also to amend the charter of the New York Commercial Association.

By Mr. De La Ruo—Incorporating a Company to build a railroad from Hunter's Point to Flushing.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor on the Canals.

Mr. O. Murphy said he was unavoidably absent when the vote was taken on the Constitutional Amendment, and asked unanimous consent to have his name recorded in the negative.

His request was entered on the journal.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. G. W. Buck—To create a Bureau in the law department of the city of New York, for the collection, by application to the Courts, of arrears of fines and taxes. By Mr. Burrows—To incorporate the National Savings Bank of Buffalo. By Mr. Oakey—To prevent obstructions upon piers and wharves in the port of New York, and to regulate the use of slips and waters adjacent thereto; also to set apart bulkheads, slip, and pier No. 9, East River, in the city of New York, for the use of foreign fruit dealers. By Mr. Starr—To provide for a Supreme Court reporter for the State.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Littlejohn—To regulate certain Slips, Piers and Wharves in the City of New York.

By Mr. Oakley—To open and establish Metropolitan avenue in Brooklyn.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. O. Murphy—

Resolved, That the Corporation of the City of New York be requested to report to the House, at an early day, the amount paid to the several newspapers and printing companies of the City of New York, for the years 18 5-6.

Giving rise to debate, the resolution was laid over under the rule.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the charter and change the name of the Albany City Fire Insurance Company.

To incorporate the New York Mutual Benefit Pianoforte Society.

To amend the act relative to Savings Banks.

Making appropriations to pay the expenses of the maintenance of navigation of the canals.

To amend the general Railroad Law.

Making appropriations for the principal and interest of the canal debt. Adjourned.

Another Fenian Scare, etc.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

QUEBEC, Jan. 21.—The cause of sending the force of Government police to Sherbroke recently was information received from Washington of an intended raid on the banks by Fenians.

FROM CHICAGO.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

Crosby Opera House Drawing—The Lucky Number.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Ticket number fifty-eight thousand six hundred (58,600) drew the Opera House.

News Items.

(By Telegraph to the New York Sun.)

THE remains of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, will be taken from New Orleans to Austin, Texas, to-morrow, for final burial.

THE posts of Dry Tortugas and Key West are detached from the District of Florida, and hereafter will constitute the District of Key West, with headquarters at Key West.

THE Ala. Mobile ADVERTISER, of the 19th inst., announces the burning of a Bremen ship in Mobile Bay, with 2,350 bales of cotton on board; fully insured.

THE steamer Tuscalora, from Mobile, Ala., was recently burned on the Warrior River, 600 bales of cotton were destroyed. Three negroes were lost.

THE crew of the British ship Victor, now in Boston harbor, mutinied on Saturday. The harbor police were called upon, and they soon persuaded the refractory mariners to obey their officers.

GENERAL KIDDO and staff have returned to Galveston from an extensive tour through the State of Texas. They represent the negroes everywhere contracting and going to work preparing for the year's crops, and there are not laborers enough to till the land.

THE Schooner Rachel Vannaman, from New York for St. Marks, Florida, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday. She encountered heavy gales, and could not get into the Delaware Breakwater in consequence of heavy ice, extending ten miles to sea. Reports a large fleet of vessels anchored along the beach from Absecom to Barnegat, with their hulls and rigging covered with ice.

WASHINGTON.

THE CASE OF SURRATT.

Witnesses Before the Grand Jury.

The Impeachment Movement.

DETERMINATION OF THE RADICALS.

Our Relations with Mexico.

MINISTER CAMPBELL'S INSTRUCTIONS.

A New State in the Field.

"Western North Carolina."

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Important Action in the House.

Passage of the Gold Bill.

TARIFF BILL UP IN THE SENATE.

&c., &c., &c.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

John M. Lloyd and David Reid have been before the Grand Jury in the case of John H. Surratt, who is now on his way to this country and is shortly expected to arrive. The first named, it will be remembered, kept the Surratt Tavern, at Surrattsville, where Booth and Harold stopped. Mr. Reid on the conspiracy trial testified that he saw young Surratt in this city on the morning of the 14th April preceding the night when the fatal shot was fired.

Johnson Hellers, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Washington Bar, died to-day in his sixty-sixth year.

Official dispatches have been receivedat the Navy Department, from Commander G. H. Cooper, commanding the United States steamer Winooski, from Havana, Cuba, dated the 10th inst., reporting his arrival with the vessel under his command at that place.

No information has been received at the Navy Department with reference to the movements of the United States steamer Swatara, since the late cable dispatch of Rear Admiral Goldsborough, announcing her departure from Alexandria with Surratt on board. The probabilities are that she will reach this port about the last of this, or the first of next month; that being the supposition at the time of her departure from Egypt.

It is stated on high authority to-day that a dozen prominent leaders in the Republican party have combined to put forth all efforts, to press the impeachment inquiries for final disposal of by the next session.

It is understood here that the instructions to Mr. Campbell, our Minister to Mexico, are, that he is to remain at New Orleans for the present, that being the most convenient point for communication with either Mexico or this city. The tenor of the Mexican advices received here are to the effect that Maximilian has abandoned his idea of remaining, and that he will depart with the French troops, or some other.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the distillery frauds have returned from New York. They found the frauds so enormous, that they will recommend a heavy reduction of the tax on whiskey, or an amendment of the law so that each still shall be taxed up to its capacity.

Five thousand citizens of Western North Carolina have petitioned the House of Representatives, through Speaker Colfax, asking the formation of a new State in that region, or the reconstruction of North Carolina on a loyal basis. The petition was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

General Orders No. 1 from the War Department directs that the office of Assistant Judge Advocate General, established at Louisville, Ky., by General Orders of July 16th, 1864, be discontinued.

Commodore Thomas Turner, has been detached from duty in connection with ironclads at League Island, Pa., and placed on waiting orders. Commodore John Irwin and Lieutenant Commander Edward McCauley have also been detached from the Island and placed on waiting orders. Commodore O. K. Glisson has been ordered to command the naval station at League Island.

The friends of Colorado expect a veto of the bill admitting that State into the Union. It is probable that Nebraska will share the same fate. It is the general impression that both will be passed over the anticipated veto.

In consequence of Congress striking out of the deficiency bill the clause appropriating $50,000 for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, the Secretary will be compelled to discharge fifty-five clerks on or before the 15th of February next.

Lieut. General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, has made the following assignment of officers in his command:

Department of the Arkansas, to be commanded by Brevet Major General E. O. C. Ord; headquarters at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Department of the Missouri, to be commanded by Major General Winfield S. Hancock; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Department of the Platte, to be commanded by Brevet Major General P. St. George Cook; headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska. Department of Dakotah, to be commanded by Brevet Major General A. H. Terry; headquarters at Fort Snelling, Minn.

The following named officers are announced as the staff of the Lieut. General:

Col. W. A. Nichols, Adjutant General; Capt. R. M. Sawyer, 25th Infantry, A. A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. L. M. Dayton, Military Secretary; Lieut. Col. J. C. McCoy, Aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. J. C. Audenreid, Aide de camp; Col. R. B. Marcy, Inspector General; Col. J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster; Major T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary; Major Elmer Otis, Chief Inspector of Cavalry.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Wells, from the Military Committee reported the House joint resolution, to transfer to the Asylum for Disabled Soldiers at Point Lookout, such property of the United States now at that place as may be of use to the Asylum. The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to amend an act, entitled an act to incorporate the National Soldiers and Sailors Orphan Home, with amendments striking out the names of U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, D. G. Farragut, John A. Dahlgren, D. O. Howard, Lorenzo Thomas, A. B. Eaton, A. D. Gillete, Charles D. Hall and James C. Carlisle, from the Board of trustees, and inserting those of D. K. Hunter, John H. Semmes, F. A. Dick, W. B. Woodward, Byron Sunderland and J. W. Alvord, who, with Henry D. Cooke, are to constitute the new Board.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into and report the facts connected with the late massacre at Fort Phil. Kearny, and what further legislation is necessary to protect settlers from Indian depredations, &c

Mr. Morrill called up the bill introduced by him a few days since, to prevent and punish illegal voting in the District of Columbia. It provides for the appointment, by the Supreme Court of the district of Five Judges of Election, and prescribes the penalty of a fine and imprisonment for illegal voting. The bill was passed.

THE TARIFF BILL

was taken up and read. It makes 109 printed pages. As the reading progressed, several amendments, most of them verbal, were adopted.

Vermouth was inserted in the first section, so as to include it among cordials, liquors and bitters, upon which a duty of $2 50 per gallon shall be imposed.

In the paragraph on wines of all kinds, irrespective of value, cost of cask included, etc., fifty cents per gallon, the words "irrespective of value cost of cask included," were stricken out, and the words "imported in cask" were inserted.

The following was adopted. On all wines imported in bottles not otherwise herein provided for, two dollars per dozen on bottles of a pint or less, three dollars per dozen on bottles of more than a pint.

An amendment was adopted repealing the act of 1799, allowing for drawbacks upon wines. The words "on silk goods for the manufacture of hats, thirty five per cent. ad valorem" were inserted.

The ad valorem duty on linen threads, yarns, lines, saxins, etc., was changed from 30 to 35 per cent. A proviso was adopted in the section in relation to iron, that no iron, except railroad iron and scrap, shall pay a duty of less than 25 per cent ad valorem. The duty on nickel was changed from 15 per cent ad valorem, as printed in the bill, to 20 cents per lb.; on sulphate, from 10 to 15 cents per lb.; on cream of tartar, from 7 to 10 cents; on cromins, from 40 to 75 cents per lb.; on cromide of potassium, from 65 cents to $1 per lb.; on cenoaine sublimate cyanide of mercury, red oxide of mercury, red precipitate, and other salts and preparations of mercury not otherwise provided for, from 20 per cent ad valorem to 15 cents per lb.; muriate of Pms and citrate of lime, from 20 per cent ad valorem to 1 cent per lb. on muriate and 3 cents per lb. on citrate; on oil of ergot, from $5 to $1 per lb.

A proviso was adopted that upon all medicinal compounds of which distilled spirits are a component part, the duty upon such distilled spirits shall be added to the duty on the manufactured drug. The duty on grindstones finished was changed from 20 per cent. ad valorem in the printed bill to $5 per ton. All building or monumental stone finished from 35 per cent. ad valorem to $2 per ton of 13 cubic feet. On imported books and printed matter from 30 cents per lb. to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On barley from 15 to 10 cents per bushel.

The following were added to the free list of the printed bill: Animals imported as specimens of natural history, regalia used for religious ceremonies.

The reading of the bill was almost concluded, but three pages remaining, when on motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Baker introduced a joint resolution, declaring that the ten communities lately in rebellion were left without civil governments on the overthrow of the rebellion, and that the pretended governments since set up therein, through the military interference of the President of the United States, are *de facto* governments of military origin without civil foundation, are not valid State governments under the Constitution of the United States, and can only become such, if at all, by being so recognized and declared by Congress in due form of law.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bromwell asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, declaring the power of amending the Constitution.

It resolves, after a long preamble, that in ratifying amendments to the Constitution, as well as those now pending, as those which may hereafter be proposed by Congress, the States not represented in Congress shall not be entitled to any vote, and shall be incapable either of accepting or rejecting any such amendment. And when any such amendment to the Constitution is proposed by Congress, it shall be adopted by two-thirds of the States recognized by Congress, as lawfully entitled to vote on it.

Mr. Hill introduced a joint resolution suspending the retirement or cancellation of Legal Tender notes for two years, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Williams asked leave to introduce a bill to regulate the practice and define the powers of the Superior Court in certain cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bill provides that in all cases of writs of error from, and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein is drawn in question the validity of any statute or other authority of the United States, or the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of repugnance to the Constitution or laws of the United States, the hearing shall be had only before a full bench of the judges of such court, and no judgment shall be rendered, or no decision given against the validity of any statute or any authority exercised by the United States, unless with the concurrence of all the judges of such court.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PASSAGE OF THE GOLD BILL.

Mr. Morrill from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report the bill to provide for the sale of gold, for the purpose of putting it on its passage.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) objected.

Mr. Morrill moved to suspend the rule for the purpose of enabling him to report the bill.

The bill was read.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) suggested that the bill should be printed and postponed till to-morrow.

The speaker intimated that a simple postponement would result in its not being reached this session.

The rules were suspended by yeas 118; nays 38.

Mr. Morrill briefly explained the object of the bill, declaring that such a measure was called for by the sentiments of the country.

After some further discussion the bill was passed. It reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that after the passage of this act, whenever any sale shall be made of coin from the Treasury of the United States, public notice of not less than six days shall be given by advertisement in one daily newspaper in each of the cities of Washington and New York, designating the amount to be offered, inviting proposals for any part thereof, naming the place and the hour up to which such sealed proposals will be received, the terms of payment and when and where such proposals shall be addressed to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and shall be opened by him in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend at the time designated in the notice, and no proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by a certificate of deposits in the Treasury of the United States of five per centum of the amount of coin bid for in such proposal, which shall be received as part pay for the coin bid for when the proposal is accepted, or returned to the party making the same when not accepted, and payments may be received for coin thus disposed of in Compound Interest Notes, with the interest accrued thereon. The Assistant Treasurer, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have the right to reject the whole or any part of such proposals, provided that none but the highest bid shall be accepted, and in case of different bids at the same rate, said bids shall be accepted only pro rate.

The following is the vote of the above bill:—

YEAS—107.

NAYS—Ancona, Boyer, Campbell, Chandler, Cooper, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Hale, Harding, of Ky., Hise, Hogan, Hubbell, of N. Y., Humphrey, Hunter, Kerr, Leblond, Lofinick, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Radford, Randall, of Pa., Raymond, Riddle, Rogers, Ross, Sensenbrenner, Stevens, Taber, Taylor, of Tenn., Taylor, of N. Y., Thornton, Trimble—39.

Mr. Randall, of Pa., introduced a bill to increase the pay of criers and tipstaves of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Brooklyn, New Orleans and San Francisco. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Buckland introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3d, 1865, so as to prevent any farther withdrawal or diminution of legal tender notes. It was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Ward, of New York, asked leave to offer the following:

Whereas, By the laws of the State of Maryland, persons who were disloyal to the Government of the United States, or gave aid and encouragement to the recent rebellion, are deprived of the elective franchise; *and whereas*, it is alleged that, at the last election in the State of Maryland, large numbers of the persons disqualified as aforesaid, did vote for the Representatives of the 40th Congress, and other officers; *and whereas*, it is further alleged that the armed forces of the United States were ordered by Federal authorities to, and did co-operate with the Executive authority of the State of Maryland and others who were engaged with them in overriding the Constitution and laws as a